33.

A True and Exact

RELATION

Of the Raiſing of the

SIEGE

OF

VIENNA

And the VICTORY obtained over the

Ottoman Army,

The 12th of *SEPTEMBER* 1683.

AFter a Siege of Sixty days, accompanied with a Thouſand Difficulties, Sickneſſes, Want of Proviſions, and great Effuſion of Blood, after a Million of Cannon and Muſquet Shot, Bombs, Granadoes, and all ſorts of Fire Works, which has changed the Face of the faireſt and moſt flouriſhing City in the World, diſfigured and ruined moſt part of the beſt Palaces of the ſame, and chiefly thoſe of the Emperor; and damaged in many places the Beautiful Tower and Church of St. *Stephen*, with many Sumptuous Buildings. After a Reſiſtance ſo vigorous, and the Loſs of ſo many brave Officers and Souldiers, whoſe Valour and Bravery deſerve Immortal Glory. After ſo many

Toils endured; ſo many Watchings, and ſo many Orders ſo prudently diſtributed by Count *Staremburgh*, and ſo punctually executed by the other Officers.

After ſo many new Retrenchments, Pallizadoes, Parapets, new Ditches in the Ravelins, Baſtions, Courtins, and principal Streets and Houſes in the Town: Finally, after a Vigorous Defence and a Reſiſtance without parallel, Heaven favourably heard the Prayers and Tears of a Caſt-down and Mournful People, and retorted the Terror on a powerful Enemy, and drove him from the Walls of *Vienna*, who ſince the Fifteenth of *July* laſt early in the Morning, to the Twelfth of *September*, had ſo Vigorouſly attacked it with Two hundred thouſand Men; and by endleſs Workings, Trenchings, and Minings, reduced it almoſt to its laſt gaſp.

Count *Staremburgh*, who ſuſtained this great Burden, aſſiſted by ſo many Gallant Officers, having given Notice to the Chriſtian Army, by Diſcharge of Muſquets from the Tower of St. *Stephen*, of the Extremity whereto the City was reduced, they diſcovered on the Twelfth of this Month, early in the Morning, the Chriſtian Troops marching down the Neighbouring Mountains of *Kalemberg*, and heard continually the Diſcharges of their Artillery againſt the *Turks*, who being advanced thither, were fortified with Parapets of Earth and great Stones, to hinder the Deſcent of the Chriſtian Army from the Mountains, who notwithſtanding did advance. The Vanguard of the Horſe and Foot, ſeconded by the Poliſh Horſe, had a long Skirmiſh with the *Turks*, diſputing every Foot of Ground; but ſeeing themſelves totally vanquiſhed by the Chriſtian Forces, who had ſurmounted all the Difficulties of the Mountains, and drawn down their Cannon in ſpight of them, they retired Fighting, leaving to the Chriſtians all their Camps full of Pavillions, Tents, Barracks, and Eight Pieces of Cannon (with which they had raiſed a Battery on that ſide Four days before) and retreated towards their Principal Camp, between the Villages of *Hernalls*, *Haderkling* and *Jezing*; but as they paſſed by the Baſtion of *Melck* they fired their Cannon furiouſly on them: The Chriſtians being raviſh'd with the Victory, purſued them with ſo much heat, that they were not only forced to leave their great Camps, but likewiſe all their others; flying towards *Hungary*: And it is certain, had not the Night come on, they had totally defeated and routed the *Ottoman Army*.

During theſe hot Skirmiſhes on the Mountains, the Chriſtians loſt near 100 Men, among whom the Serjeant Major of the Regiment of *Schultz*, Prince *Maurice* of *Croy*, Captain of the Regiment of *Grana*, the Prince his Brother, Mareſhal Lieutenant of the Field, was wounded there in his Shoulder: They fired then continually againſt the Approaches

proaches and Batteries of the *Turks*, with the Artillery from our Baſtions and Ramparts; the Beſiegers, animated by the preſence of the *Grand Viſier*, anſwered vigorouſly from theirs, and great Vollies of Muſquets were diſcharged from both ſides, intermingled with great quantities of Granado's. The *Grand Viſier*, who was in the Approaches, gave them hopes of carrying the place; Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and Collonel *Heuſler* entred their Trenches, at the ſame time Count *Starembergh* ſallied and ſeconded them; and repulſed the Janizaries, who ſaved themſelves, with the *Grand Viſier*, whoſe Son was either killed or taken Priſoner, and himſelf wounded, as 'tis ſaid. Of late the Enemy had not ſhot ſo many Bombs nor Stones, nor Fire-works, as they did that Sunday Morning when our Men deſcended from the Hills towards the *Scotch* and *Melk* Baſtions, upon which there ſtood a great many People to ſee from a-far our Deſcent and the Combat; but they obſerved the Enemy did but little Hurt. Towards the Evening the *Turks* ſeeing the Chriſtians Maſters of their Camp over againſt the *Scotch* Baſtion, and that our Cavalry had entred it, planted Two Pieces of Cannon and ſhot againſt them, a while after, ſeeing themſelves ſurprized, they quitted their Approaches and all their Artillery, conſiſting of Seventy five Pieces of Cannon, Fourteen Cannons for Battery, and ſome Mortar Pieces being comprized therein. At the ſame time there happened a Skirmiſh in the Camp with the Janizaries, who were come out of the Trenches, but they made no great reſiſtance, and like Cowards ran away.

In the Night the Chriſtians made themſelves Maſters of all the *Turks* Camp. Afterwards Four Companies of our Foot entred into the Enemies Approaches with Torches and lighted Straw, but found nothing but Dead Bodies; they took poſſeſſion of the Enemies Artillery, ſome whereof were brought into the City. All the night long we ſaw Fires at a diſtance, the *Turk* having fired as many of their Camps as ſo ſudden a flight would give them leave, and retreated from the *Iſland* by favour of a Bridge which they had made below the River, upon one of the Arms of the *Danube*, the Chriſtians having ſeized the Bridge above, on the ſame River.

On Monday Morning we ſaw all the Camps and Fields covered with Souldiers as well *Poles* as *Germans*. The *City* was relieved on *Sunday* about Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, and every bodies curioſity carried them to ſee the Camp, after they had been ſhut up above two Months.

The King of *Poland* having in the mean time with the greateſt Vigor repulſed the Enemy on his ſide and put them to flight, leaving the Plunder of their Camp behind them, which conſiſted of a very Rich Tent of the Grand Viſier, his Colours, Two Poles with the Horſe Tails, their uſual Signal of War, and his Guidon

or

of Standard, ſet with Diamonds, his Treaſure deſigned for the Payment of the Army, and in ſhort, all his Equipage was poſſeſs'd by the *Polanders*. As for the reſt of the Tents, Baggage, Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions enough to load Eight thouſand Waggons, was divided among our Army.

Night coming on, we could no longer purſue, having followed the Enemy about a Mile from their Camp, and our Army having been all that time without Eating and Drinking, we were forced to ſound a Retreat to refreſh them. We had all that Night to reſt in, and the Enemy to ſave themſelves. The next day being the Thirteenth we continued not the purſuit for the ſame reaſon, which without doubt we might have done with great advantage, ſince they fled in much diſorder toward St. *Godart* to get over the River *Raab*. We are building a Bridge at *Alltemburgh* in *Hungary*, and our Armies will march very ſuddenly. On Sunday Night, after the Battle, his Imperial Majeſty came to *Cloiſter Nuburgh*, Four hours from *Vienna*, from whence he ſent the next day to compliment the King of *Poland* and the Electors upon their good ſucceſs the day before.

On the Fourteenth, Count *Staremburgh* came to his Imperial Majeſty (who received him with all manner of demonſtrations of Affection and Eſteem) and gave him a Relation of ſeveral conſiderable paſſages during the Siege: A ſhort time after the Emperour embarked on the *Danube*, and landed above the Bridge before the Town, and entred the City at the *Stuben Gate*, at Landing he was received by the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who were attended by their Guards and a great many Noble Men. It being impoſſible to remove in ſo ſhort a time ſuch a number of Dead Bodies, both *Turks*, *Chriſtians*, and *Horſes*, whereof the ſtench was ſo great on the Road, that it was enough to have cauſed an Infection.

We ſaw the Mines of the *Turks* which had made ſo great Breaches, one in the Baſtion of *Leb* and the other in that of the *Palace*, each about Six Fathoms long from bottom to top: There were alſo Five Mines under the Courtin, which would have been ready to ſpring in two days, when they deſigned a general Aſſault; which would have been dangerous, as well for the greatneſs of the Breach, as the diminution of the Strength of the Beſieged: As His Majeſty paſſed over the Bridge erected on purpoſe at the Baſtion of *Stuben-Tower*, he was harangued in Latin by the Magiſtrate, and thence he went to the Cathedral of St. *Stephens*. Three Royal Vollies were made by all the Artillery, the firſt at his Majeſties arrival near the Town, the ſecond at his landing, the third during the *Te Deum*; which being ended, he returned to his Palace, and gave Audience to ſeveral Publick Miniſters, and after dined with the two Electors.

Towards

Towards Night arrived the D. of *Lorrain*, who was received with great Joy and Satisfaction (having behaved himſelf to Admiration) for his Care, Valour and Conduct, during the whole Action. On the Fifteenth the Emperour, Electors, and D. of *Lorrain*, went to Viſit the King of *Poland* and take a View of his Army, which was Encamped upon the High-way as far as *Eberſdorf*. The Elector of *Bavaria* was at the Head of his Troops with his Sword drawn, with which he made a moſt profound Reverence to His Imperial Majeſty; who came and embrac'd him, ſaying a Thouſand obliging Things of him, deſiring him to put up his Sword: Whereupon his Electoral Highneſs told him that it was the ſame Sword which had been given him by His Imperial Majeſty at *Alten Oettinghen* Two years ſince, and which having promiſed to wear for his Service, he was now come to perform his Duty: but ſince his Majeſty commanded him to put it up, he obeyed. And then he asked his Majeſty whether he ſhould March or Retreat with his Troops: He likewiſe asked the ſame of his Highneſs of *Lorrain*, who ſtood by the Emperours ſide, and then follow'd the Emperour to *Eberſdorf*, and from thence to *Schwechet*, where was the Head Quarters. Aſſoon as the King ſaw the Emperour coming, he advanced towards him, accompanied with the Prince his Son, the great Mareſchal *Jablonowsky*, Palatin of *Ruſſia*, with ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, very bravely attended; and as we marched likewiſe in a great Body, we made a Demi-circle on both ſides, and drew ſo near to one another that we made a perfect Circle, that no body could enter.

Their Majeſties being on Horſe-back, complimented each other upon the Victory, which the one attributed to the other: the King of *Poland* had the greateſt ſhare of the glory of this day which he beſt deſerved: for he may be truly ſtiled one of the Greateſt Kings of Chriſtendom, and the moſt Valiant. After half an hours Converſation, the Emperour was deſired by the King of *Poland* to ſee his Army, which he accepted of, and was conducted by his Great Mareſhal. In effect never any thing could be ſeen more Great and Heroick than the Four thouſand Huſſars, who were all well-armed with Coats of Male, and all the reſt of the Army very bravely accoutred.

Having viewed the whole Poliſh Army, the Great Mareſhal commanded the ſaid Huſſars to make the Courſe which they are uſed to make when they go to inveſt the Enemy, wherewith His Imperial Majeſty was highly pleaſed.

Afterwards His Imperial Majeſty returned to Court, where we learn every hour ſo many particulars of this happy Succeſs, that the Victo-

ry and the Loſs which the Enemy has ſuffered, is greater than can be imagined.

We have taken all the Tents of the Enemy, about One hundred and twenty Great Guns, all their Baggage, and a very great Quantity of Ammunition.

It is confirmed likewiſe, That the King of *Poland*, has (beſides the Tent of the *Grand Viſier*) his Horſes with their rich Harneſs. It is alſo ſaid, That beſides all the Treaſure in Silver, which was deſigned for the payment of the *Ottoman Army*, there were two Cabiners with Jewels; ſo that the Booty was ſo great, that it is not well to be expreſs'd.

Laſt Night Forty Janizaries having ſaved themſelves upon the Battlements which are call'd Pavillions, with a great number of Chriſtian Children of both Sexes, whom they had made Slaves, and the Poles having ſummoned them to ſurrender, they begg'd that they might be received into the Janizary Guards of the King of *Poland*, and unleſs that might be granted, they would kill the Children and defend themſelves to the laſt man: Whereupon the King of *Poland* granted their requeſt.

Yeſterday the King of *Poland* began to march in purſuit of the *Turks*, and was to be this Night at *Wa*[illegible] Our Army is to follow too Morrow. One Part is already pa[illegible] *Danube* in queſt of the Rebels.

His Imperial Majeſty makes account t[illegible] return to *Lintz*.

September [illegible]

THE Emperour is gone this day for *Lintz*: We are now beginning to cleanſe the City of its Rubbiſh, and carry off the Dead Carcaſſes of Man and Beaſt. The *Turks* had a *French Ingineer* in their Camp, who hath done very much hurt to this City, and ruin'd us 50 Pieces of Cannon: There was alſo a great many *French* among the *Janizaries*, and many were found among the Dead with *French* Silver and Gold in their Pockets. There are daily brought in a great number of *Turks* Priſoners ſince the flight of the Grand Viſier. It is intended to ſet the *Turks* that are already, and ſhall be hereafter taken, at Work on the reparation of our *Baſtions* and *Courtins*. The Sieur *Kaunitz*, the Emperours Reſident at the Port, who was found in the *Grand Viſiers* Tent, is now in this *City*.

This

This moment comes the News that *Friday* laſt the 17*th*, a part of the *Turks Army* fled away in ſuch haſte, within ſight of *Raab*, as if ours were at their backs; the Officer who brought it, added that in his way from *Raab* he met with but two *Turks*, whom he brought Priſoners to *Bruckam* of *Ceytha*, where he ſold them for four Pecks of Oats. All the Enemies or Rebels who had got into the Iſle of *Schut*, are retired thence. There are gone down from hence ſome Boats full of Infantry towards *Hungary*. We are in hopes to hear ſhortly of ſome great Enterprize on the *Turks*. Here are daily brought in abundance of young Children whom the *Turks* had taken Captive; they raviſh'd the young Maids and Women, and cut off the Heads of the old Men and Women.

Here is News from *Gratz*, That Count *Budiani* (who hath deſired Count *Straſoldo* to intercede for him to the Emperour) had commanded 8000 *Huſſars* of his Troops, under the Command of his Son and the Count *Nadaſti*, to fall on 2000 *Turks* encamped near *Canſa*, and that they have put them all to the Sword. *Baron Buroni* is dead, and his Son revolted from the Rebels, and begs the Emperours Pardon. The *Turks* who are Priſoners, unanimouſly affirm, That the Grand Viſier hath cauſed *Ibrahim Baſſa* Viſier of *Buda* to be ſtrangled for firſt giving Ground at the Battle before *Vienna*. Part of the *Ottoman Army* is arrived near *Greekiſh Weiſſenburg*.

Since this Signal Victory obtained by the Chriſtian Army (who ſome days had refreſhed themſelves) we are certainly informed they paſſed *Presbourgh* the 23th. of *September*, in purſuit of the ſcattered Forces of the Ottoman Army, who fled to *Stollweiſſembourgh*; ſo that a few days will bring us an Accompt of what has paſſed between them. This Victory hath already given this advantage to our Affairs, that the Count of *Trauſmondorfe* had taken and confiſcated the Caſtles and Revenues of thoſe who had done Homage to the *Turk*; and it was reſolved to do the like in *Hungary*.

FINIS.

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UMI